

# REPUBLICAN.

J. CASKY, Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1856.

SNOW.—They have had a snow storm in southern Michigan which delayed the mails.

THE DISASTERS TO STEAMERS this year, on the lakes, rivers and oceans, show a loss of life of 438 persons.

In Louisville, on Wednesday, *Howells* coal was selling at twenty-five cents and Canal at twenty.

Wm. Brown, a native of Connecticut, but recently a telegraphic operator at Columbus, Ga., has been forced to leave that city in consequence of his abolitionist proclivities.

The Catholic ladies of New York held a fair in the Crystal Palace last week for the benefit of "Saint Vincent's Hospital," the net proceeds of which was \$34,000.

The Nashville *Banner* commends the desire of Gov. Geary, to bring to punishment the pro-slavery man Hayes, who committed murder at that territory, but thinks the means resorted to were extra-judicial.

The report of the Massachusetts State Kansas Aid Committee says that that body has sent to the Kansas sufferers 19,109 articles of clothing and bedding, besides other articles, all of which it believed have arrived safe.

More Mormons.—The American packet ship *Columbia* belonging to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., is advertised in the Liverpool papers for New York. Her list of passengers it is stated includes some two hundred Mormons, on their way to Salt Lake City in Utah.

We publish on the fourth page of today's paper, the List of Lands and Town Lots returned Delinquent. We get no pay for this, other than the satisfaction it is to us, to furnish, as far as we can, our patrons all information of interest to them.

The Nashville *Republican* *Danvers*, referring to the message of Governor Adams, of South Carolina, in which he recommends the revival of the slave trade, says "the people of the South could not afford a revival of the trade if they would; and would not and ought not if they could."

The whole number of deaths in New York city last week, was 410, being an increase of fifteen over the previous week. The mortality from scarlet fever was unusually large, thirty-seven having died of that disease. Fifty-six died of consumption, and fifteen from violent causes.

DEADLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. JOHN TROTTER, of Mechanics township in this country, was instantly killed on Wednesday last week, by the falling of a limb, which struck him on the back part of the head, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and several children.

There is scarcely a week that we do not receive one or more communications, with the request to correct the errors, and publish. We should be glad to accommodate our friends in this respect, had we the leisure to devote to it, but as we have not, we are compelled to decline the publication of all articles, not "finished," before they are sent in.

DAYTON AND COLUMBUS.—Those two flourishing inland cities of Ohio, took neck and neck in the rise of property. Columbus beats Dayton slightly when the census is taken, and Dayton beats Columbus at the polls. Dayton at the last Presidential election polled 2904 votes, and Columbus 2620.

ANOTHER CAMPAIGN.—While we are congratulating ourselves on being over the term of Election, they are making preparations in New Hampshire to go all through the process again. Their election comes off in March, and their papers are just beginning to issue proposals for "campaign editions."

Ohio Cultivator.—Attention is called to the prospectus for this valuable Agricultural paper, in another column. Though no agriculturalist practically, there is no paper received at this office, that we read with more pleasure. We do not know the extent of its circulation in our country, but know that it should be large, if merit has anything to do with the circulation of a paper.

TIME.—Messrs. SMITH & FAY are just in receipt of the largest and best finished lot of Clocks ever before brought to the place. They have them at all prices and styles of finish, so that any one wanting the article, can surely please himself. Their stock of Watches, Jewelry, &c., has also just been recruited, and is worth going to look at even though you do not want to purchase immediately.

Clothing.—Judging from the quantity received from time to time, we should think that BENZ. COHN, supplied "all creation," with Ready Made Clothing. It is but a few weeks since he received what he bought for a "Winter Stock," but before winter came he found his shelves empty, and himself on the way East for a second edition, which he is now opening. He has certainly a very large and very fine stock of goods. Go and see them.

SENATOR DOUGLAS A CATHOLIC.—The Locofoco press undertook to show that Fremont must be a Catholic, because he had been married by a Catholic priest. Senator Douglas was married, in Washington City, on Thanksgiving Day, to Miss Ada Cutts, by Father Byrne, the Georgetown Roman Catholic Priest. Douglas, therefore, according to the logic and authority of Democratic editors, politicians and allies, is a Roman Catholic. The logic is theirs, not ours, and we put it on the record for future reference. The time may come when they may not relish the legitimate application of their own reasoning.

FOREIGNER GENERAL'S REPORT.—The annual report of the Post Master General, is too lengthy for our paper. It is cut, brief and to the point—containing few reflections on the past, and fewer still of predictions as to the future. The condition of the department is evidently not very satisfactory to its head, and we presume, will be less so, to the country at large.

The number of Post Offices is 25,465, and the mails are transported over 239,642 miles of routes. In four years the transportation of mails by rail road has increased from 10,146 to 20,343 miles. The great regrets, the constant troubles of the Post Master General, seem to be that the mail service costs money, and the only recommendation of general interest is that for abolishing franking, and in this, he simply echoes the voice of the country. The total expense of the Department for the last fiscal year was 10,405,260. The entire revenue was \$7,630,821, showing a deficit of \$2,774,439, which considerably exceeds the average of the preceding three years.

## The President's Message

Was published in an "Extra," and sent out with our regular edition, last Thursday. The document in point of style, will not get for its author, as much notoriety in literary circles, as his betrayal of the trust confided to him, has, as a traitor to principle, among the people. The President terminates his official career, as he began it—a poor Frank Pierce. His inaugural was famous for its floridness, imitating himself, no doubt, a second Jackson. He is rhetoric still, but with it is mingled an unusual amount of special pleading. He seems to be on the defensive, and to be angrily engaged in warding off the blows of some unseen adversary.

Nearly one-half of the Message is devoted to a special plea on the Kansas question. The general idea held out is, that the Northern men are an unprincipled set of rascals, who give the Government no end of trouble, and would have blown the Union to the four winds, but for the foresight, the wisdom and the energy of poor Pierce. Of course, to establish this, he needs to adopt all the old locofoco tricks, and lie pretty extensively—which he does when he asserts that the supporters of Fremont were "inflamed with a desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States," to assure the supporters of Fremont that "their course has no other possible outlet than disunion and civil war," to state that the opponents of a military despotism in Kansas, want new laws of restriction to force free institutions upon the Territories; and generally, to misrepresent the whole course of events during the past two years. After all, when the whole of this special plea has been completed, he is forced to admit in the first place, that the Government of Kansas has been overturned—"interrupted," in the words he uses—"without hindrance from the General Government; and secondly, that there are on the Statute books of Kansas, laws violative of the Constitution," which, nevertheless, this same Franklin Pierce, employed the forces of the General Government to enforce. He endeavors to extenuate himself by laying the blame on the people of the North and South. This is ridiculous. Franklin Pierce took office and decided ground with the Slavery Extensionists, in the contest between Slavery & Freedom, and brought to his aid in this interference, the army of the U. States. No mis-statements about it, will, however, tend to sink Mr. Pierce any lower in the estimation of the American people. He struck the bottom some time ago.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—A number of moral reformers, male, female and hybrid, assembled in New York on the 25th ult., in what they called a Woman's Rights Convention, the sessions of which were continued several days. One of the most distinguished of the feminine leaders of the movement took the chair, and the audience included more *outré* specimens of the human race than could be found in any other place in the world. There were all shades and grades of insanity represented, from the mild insanity of a lady who thought that she ought to be President in place of Mr. Pierce, (she could not do worse than he has done,) to the raving madness of a maniac just from the Asylum. The persons of the reformers, as described by the Herald, was curious. There were persons supposed to be women, with all the surroundings of masculinity; there were their husbands, mild, broken in spirit, and with all the effeminacy generally supposed to be the most effective panoply of the opposite sex. The order of things was entirely changed. The men were women—the women, men. These latter were dressed in men's clothes, and generally wore long shaggy beards, as if to say, "we are men, although it would take two heavy drafts upon your credulity to believe it, did we not advertise the fact in this humble manner." One lady sported trousers, and the dress of all was unique in some particular or other.

The speeches and resolutions were still more absurd than the dress and manner of the orators and the audience. Marriage was pronounced a curse, and women generally were in a more slavish condition than that of the free negroes in the South, that Gov. Wise is so fond of. It was resolved "that the monopoly of the elective franchise, and thereby all the powers of legislative government by man, solely on the ground of sex is a usurpation condemned alike by reason and common sense, subversive of all the principles of justice, oppressive and demoralizing in its operation, and insulting to the dignity of human nature."

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—This report contains much valuable matter and many valuable suggestions. The Secretary complains of the immense amount of work he has to do, and objects to any further burdens being imposed upon him. The surveys of public lands have progressed with rapidity; but of the seventeen millions nearly or quite ready for market, a large portion has been withdrawn from sale in consequence of the recent railroad grants, and cannot be restored for some months or more. The actual settlement clause in the graduation act seems to be almost universally neglected, and the Secretary appears to be of the opinion that it might be dispensed with altogether. There has been also a good deal of cheating in locating the State swamp lands; but the Secretary thinks that the shortest and easiest way will be to overlook all departures from law, and conform without question the selection made by the States interested.

The sale of land for cash the last fiscal year have been 9,227,878 acres for \$3,821,414. There have been located on military land warrants 3,829,450 acres. There have been selected under railroad donations about 16,680,000 acres and transferred to the State under the swamp land grant 6,036,000 acres. The public domain has thus been diminished to the extent of 29,228,000 acres. The sales for cash during the second and third quarters of the current calendar year were 2,000,006 acres for \$1,906,282.

The total sales for the four years past have been 30,935,175 acres for \$7,940,151; while, including military bounties, swamp lands, and railroad grants, the total alienations amount to about 94,000,000 acres.

On the 30th of June last there were 13,393 pensioners, at a cost of 1,260,694. In this department, too, many frauds are perpetrated, and the Secretary calls for additional power to strike from the lists the names of those who have ceased to be entitled as invalid pensioners. The number of patents issued during the year is about 2,500.

NOVEL PROPOSITION.—A NEW STATE FROM MISSISSIPPI.—The American *Banner*, published at Yazoo City, Mississippi, is intensely disgusted with the result of Presidential contest in that State. It thinks that Americans ought by all means to rule America, and perceiving that they do not, under the present order of things, suggests that the several American counties, including Yazoo, Hinds, Warren, Tippah, Coahoma, Madison and Panola, "shall forthwith secede from the rest of the State and form a separate American State to be ruled by Americans." It further suggests that as Mr. Fillmore has been so shamefully treated in his own State he shall be unanimously elected Governor. The *Banner* is enthusiastic in the project, and proposes calling a Convention to carry it out. Think of that—Governor Fillmore of New Mississippi.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

Sheriff Rockwell advertises that he will offer for sale on the 15th of this month, the following property, to wit: In-lots 10 and 111, with the tenements thereon, situate in the town of Millersburg. Taken as the property of Alfred Wolgamuth.

The south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section 18, township 8 and range 8. Taken as the property of William Baker and another.

Out-lots number 1 & 2, (except one rod off of the south side of lot number 2), and 4 rods and 12 links off of the west end of Out Lot number 3, situate on the south-west part of the North-west quarter of section 12, township 9, & range 7, containing 5.87-100 acres. Taken as the property of William McClure.

For the benefit of each of our subscribers we do not see the *Farmer*, we intend hereafter to publish in full or give a synopsis of, all the official advertisements published in this county.

The result of the late Presidential election is viewed differently by members of the same party. Mr. FILLMORE in his message thinks it a proclamation on the part of the people of devoted and unalterable attachment to the Union. Mr. MASOS, of Va., speaking in behalf of the Slavery States, in a recent debate in the Senate, expressly declared, that they regarded, the "local and sectional interests" of the legislative "extension of slavery," as paramount, both to the Constitution and the Union; and that the election of FILLMORE regarded as a stumbling block in the way of that "legislative extension," would have led to an "immediate and final dissolution of the Union." We cannot perceive how the election of Mr. BUCHANAN is to save the Union, as the fire-breeters of the South, persist in declaring that it must come to pass. We presume, however, that they will consent to remain in the Union as long as dirt-roads enough can be found in the north to give them the vote of enough northern States to enable them to carry their men and their measures.

ADVERTISING.—Speaking of the advantages of advertising, the *Chicago Journal* says: "We have known men who have in this city made large sums of money, during the past year, by advertising, where, without the aid of the press, nothing could have been done. Some of them contented that they are established and have their regular custom, that to advertise would be useless. This is a great mistake; for from the moment that a house comes to advertise, no matter how large its trade, how high its reputation or standing, from that moment it begins to decline. The changes in this country are so rapid, and the public mind so constantly filled with new applicants for favors, that to be out of the newspapers, where everybody seeks for information, is to be forgotten. The press is daily becoming more and more a necessity, and its usefulness as an advertising medium is constantly increasing."

RETRIBUTION.—In 1854 Cassius M. Clay visited Springfield, Illinois, and an effort was made to get him in the State House to speak in; but John Moore, the pro-slavery State Treasurer, and a tool of Douglas, closed the building in the face of Mr. Clay and his friends, and acted towards them in regular Border Ruffian style. This John Moore was the Buchanan-Douglas candidate State Treasurer at the late election upon him—Moore, 107,048; Miller, 128,430; majority against Moore, 21,381. A significant, crushing rebuke to a low-minded demagogue. The people have turned him out of the State House as emphatically as if he had been a money-changer who profaned the temple by his presence.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.—The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is long but ably written. We wish as much could be said of President France's Message. The Federal Government, according to it, is now cosiding the people about sixty millions, besides the payment on account of public debt is about ten millions. The public debt, about thirty-one millions. The receipts for the current fiscal year are estimated at sixty-six millions from customs, six millions from lands, and one million from all other sources—in all seventy-three millions. Our Imports for the fiscal year, ending in June, are valued at \$287,000,000, and our Exports at \$315,000,000. The Military service for the past year has cost nearly seventeen millions, and the Naval over fourteen millions—altogether more than thirty-one millions of dollars, at a time when we are at peace with all mankind.

THE MESSAGE.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, says the President has certainly created a sensation by means of his Message, although not one of the most agreeable character. It continues to be denounced in the boldest language by men who stand high as leaders of the Democratic party, and even some members of Pierce's own Cabinet shrink their shoulders ominously when the subject is mentioned. The friends of Mr. Buchanan, who had hoped that the sectional excitement of the last few months would die away before the fourth of March next, are firm in the conviction that Pierce had the deliberate purpose of kicking up a row for the managers of his success.

Yestermaster Campbell had assured his Pennsylvania friends that the message would be very soothing in regard to Kansas and Slavery, and calculated to smooth the way for the new Administration. This he honestly supposed; but Jefferson Davis got the President's ear, and put the bromine into his ink when Campbell and May were away.

## The Re-Opening of the Slave Trade.

For the last two years have the Republican papers foretold the attempt on the part of the Southern Democracy to re-open the infamous foreign trade in slaves. At the same time the Northern Democratic papers have not only kept silence upon this matter, but have studiously concealed from their readers the evidence—as furnished by extracts from Southern papers—of this last damnable plot of modern Democracy, against the cause of Freedom. Even now, no Northern Democratic paper dare go farther than, merely to ridicule the idea of such revival of the slave-trade, pronouncing it an exaggeration of the Republican papers, hard pressed for political ammunition.

This matter, however, can no longer be blinked nor laughed at by the pliable Northern tools of the Calhoun Democrats, who now shape the measures of the Democratic party. Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, has, in his annual message to the Legislature of that State, distinctly recommended action with regard to this matter, and as that stripe of the Democratic party to which South Carolina Calhounism belongs, gives color to the party which elected Mr. Pierce and his successor, Mr. Buchanan, it is perfectly fair to charge the measure as a party one, at least so long as Northern politicians and Northern party papers dare not take grounds hostile to the movement.

Gov. Adams enters into a long discussion upon Slavery, and recommends its diffusion as a means for giving it strength. In order that the poorest white may be interested in its perpetuity, he recommends that at least one slave be exempt from seizure under an execution. Gov. Adams anticipates a strong cotton-growing rival in the East Indies, and a final end of the present monopoly enjoyed by Southern States, and shows by figures, that upon soil under English rule, more cotton is now grown yearly, than in 1820 was grown in the whole United States, and that when England and the Continent can procure their supply elsewhere than from the Southern States, the doom of the South is sealed. The value of slave-labor will then be destroyed, and emancipation, which Gov. A. considers a calamity—would follow. The remedy Gov. A. would apply, is, to make slave-labor cheap, and employ it in every department where labor is required; and to do this he recommends the re-opening of the African slave-trade.

Upon the "humanity" contained in this proposition, the Governor argues thus: "Until Providence interposes and changes his organism, the African must continue to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water." It is a diseased sentimentality which starts back at the idea of legalizing the slave-trade, and at the same time contemplates without emotion the cruel servitudes which capital exacts of labor, all the world over. There was a time when canting philanthropists had instilled into us a belief that Slavery was wrong. Investigation has entirely changed the once common sentiment on this point. The South now believes that a mysterious Providence has brought the two races together on this Continent for wise purposes, and that the existing relation has been mutually beneficial. Southern Slavery has elevated the African to a degree of civilization which the black race has never attained in any other age or country. We see it now in its true light, and regard it as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world."

As to what the relative position of the North and South would now be, had the trade never been abandoned, Gov. Adams says: "Had the slave-trade never been closed, the equilibrium between the North and the South would not have been destroyed. The North has had the Old World from which to draw her supply of labor, and hence the rapid settlement of the Northwest. Since 1808, the South has supplied her own labor, and has necessarily made slower progress in settling up the South-west. If the trade were open now, I am persuaded that the South would not consent to close it; and this is, perhaps, the best answer to the argument derived from the mere sentiment that is arrayed against the proposition."

Another beneficial (!) effect which would result from the slave-trade would be the driving out of free-labor from the South.—This view of the case is particularly flattering to those of the laboring classes who work for the Democratic party. Gov. A. says:

"It is apprehended that the opening of this trade will lessen the value of slaves, and ultimately destroy the institution. It is a sufficient answer to point to the fact that unrestricted immigration has not diminished the value of labor in the North-western section of the Confederacy. The cry there, is, want of labor; notwithstanding capital has the pauperism of the Old World to press into its grinding service.—If we cannot supply the demand for slave-labor, then we must expect to be supplied with a species of labor we do not want, and which is, from the very nature of things, antagonistic to our institutions. It is much better that our drays should be driven by slaves—that our factories should be worked by slaves—that our locomotives should be served by slaves—that our locomotives should be manned by slaves, than that we should be exposed to the introduction, from any quarter, of a population alien to us by birth, training, and education, and which in the process of time must lead to that conflict between capital and labor, which makes it so difficult to maintain free institutions in all wealthy and highly civilized nations where such institutions are ours do not exist." In all slaveholding States, true policy dictates that the superior race should direct, and the inferior perform all manual service. Competition between the white and black man for this service, may not disturb Northern sensibility, but it does not exactly suit our latitude."

But the closing argument upon the subject is that of self-respect, and Christianity, both demanding that the stealing of human beings, and the horrors of the "middle passage" shall be sanctioned and protected by the American Government.—This Democratic Governor says: "It is respectful, however, of interest, the act of Congress declaring the slave-trade piracy, is a brand upon us, which I think it important to remove. If the trade be piracy, the slave must be plunderer; and no ingenuity can avoid the logical necessity of such conclusion. My hopes and fortunes are indissolubly associated with this form of society. I feel that I would be wanting in duty, if I did not urge you to withhold your assent from an act which is itself a direct condemnation of your institutions. But we have interests to enforce a course of self-respect. I believe, as I have already stated, that more slaves are necessary to a continuance of our monopoly in

plantation products. I believe that they are necessary to the full development of our whole round of agricultural and mechanical resources; that they are necessary to the restoration of the South to an equality of power in the general Government, and to the very integrity of slave society, disturbed as it has been by the causes which have induced an undue proportion of the ruling race. To us have been committed the fortunes of this peculiar form of society, resulting from the union of unequal races. It has vindicated its claim to the approbation of an enlightened humanity. It has civilized and christianized the African. It has exalted the white race itself to higher hopes and purposes, and it is perhaps the most sacred obligation that we should give it the means of expansion, and that we should press it forward to a perpetuity of progress."

Upon the reception of this message a debate sprang up in the Legislature as to its appropriate reference; whether to a Special Committee, the Committee on Federal Relations, the Committee on Colored Population, or the Committee of the Whole. In this debate which was participated in by a large number, only one member, Mr. Yeomans, raised his voice against the measure. It was referred to a Special Committee.

The Charleston Standard hails the recommendation of the Governor as the "dawn of an era of emancipation in South Carolina," and adds: "At last a voice has come up from the Capitol of South Carolina, which will be reverberated louder and louder along the land, while there are hills in the Southern States to catch the echo."

It concludes its paucity thus: "It is a step which will never be receded from. The South has already shown the purpose and the ability to reward her champions; one Representative from South Carolina has already found that in that way glory lies; others will make the same discovery; and we believe that the tide of events will now roll on with accumulated volume, until the South shall be redeemed from Federal servitude or become the sovereign arbitress of her own destiny."

The Charleston Mercury is jubilant over the message, and says: "One objection has been urged strongly against it, privately; that if the trade were re-opened, the New Englanders would monopolize the profit. This would doubtless be the case, but we consider it, by no means, a decisive objection. They would, undoubtedly, absorb the trade, and they would realize the immediate profits of it; but the South would reap after-advantages in the increase of her population and industrial resources. We might be satisfied with our share in the adventure."

FACTS AND FIGURES.—Power of the South.

There are four Southern States, which, combined, cast 35 electoral votes, just the number to which the State of New York is entitled. These States are Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina and Georgia. We have now the official votes from all of these States; and we append them for the purpose of showing the peculiar power of the South in this confederacy. Thus:

	Buchanan	Fillmore	F. Vote
Louisiana	20,376	18,733	6
Alabama	46,637	28,552	9
North Carolina	46,764	36,033	10
Georgia	56,417	42,352	10
	170,194	126,088	35

Buchanan, Fillmore, Fremont, E. Vote.  
N. York 195,314 124,206 275,440 35  
Total vote four Southern States. 296,280  
New York 594,960

It will thus be seen that New York, polling 594,960 votes, is only entitled to 35 electoral votes in the choice of a President; while four Southern States, numbering but 296,280 votes, or less than one for two, are entitled to an equal number of electoral votes. Thus 296,280 men in the North, have as much power in deciding a Presidential election as 594,960 men in the North; in other words, one Southern voter yields double the power of a Northern voter. This is what is called "equality" by slaveholders and doughfaces.

But let not the comparison stop here.—Buchanan, in those four Southern States, gets 170,194 votes from the people, which entitles him to 35 electoral votes; while Fremont gets in New York 275,440 votes, or more than 100,000 majority over the vote given to his competitor in the State named, and yet gets but 35 electoral votes. With the advantage of over 100,000 majority of the popular vote he has no advantage whatever in the electoral vote.

The facts go to show the injustice and inequality of our electoral system. While the South is clamoring for an equal right with the North to take her "property" to the new territories, let us demand an equality of electoral power. Let us have equality all round, if that is the game.—She now possesses double the electoral power that is accorded to us. Her rifles are equivalent to our hundreds at the ballot-box. She ought to be content with this advantage, and leave the territories to us; but as she is not, let us inscribe on our banners the abolition of the electoral colleges and the choice of the President by a direct vote of the people. It is time for the Southern chivalry to come down off their high horses and foot it along with us. There must be no favored class in this Republic. One man's vote ought to be as powerful as another's at the polls.

We have chosen New York as a point of comparison, because she is the largest State. The comparison grows more glaring when applied to Pennsylvania. Georgia, North Carolina and Louisiana, with 26 electors, polls 221,091 votes; Pennsylvania, with 27 electors, polls 400,248 votes—more than two to one.

## The Assembled Wisdom of the Nation.

Scene.—The House of Representatives at Washington. Time, 12 at noon, immediately after prayers. The Speaker in the Chair.

Twenty Buchaners at once.—Mr. Sp Sp-SPEAKER—caker—er—r!

Speaker.—The gentleman from Virginia has the floor.

Gentleman from Virginia.—I move this House do now adjourn.

Speaker.—The gentleman from Virginia moves that the House do now adjourn.—As many—

Dozen Voices.—Mr. Speaker!

Speaker.—The gentleman from South Carolina.

Gentleman from South Carolina.—On that motion I call for a division, and—

Voices from Members sitting around.—Ask for an excused from voting.

[Rap-rap-rap from the Speaker's hammer.]

Gentleman from South Carolina resuming.—And on that motion, I ask that the gentleman from Texas be excused from voting.

Buchanan from Pennsylvania across the hall.—Call for Ayes and Noes.

Gentleman from South Carolina.—And on that motion I call for the Ayes and Noes.

Speaker (rap-rap).—The Ayes and Noes are called for. Gentlemen, as many of you are in favor of taking the vote on this question by Ayes and Noes, will please to rise.

[Half a dozen Buchaners and a member of the firm of Fillmore, Hall & Haven stand up.]

Southern Buchaner standing up.—Get up, G—d—n you, and second the call! [Doughfaces obey with alacrity.]

Speaker.—A sufficient number up.—The Clerk will call the roll.

[Clerk proceeds to call the roll, which contains 234 names, and consumes precisely a half hour and four minutes, by the clock. Honorable Buchaners and K. N.'s meanwhile walk about, stand round, whisper, laugh loud, rattle papers, spit, wear talk, and point on their desks for little boy to come and carry pub. doc., to the Post Office. Gentlemen who called for the Ayes and Noes, goes out with a friend to drink, and is missing when his name is called, thereby evincing the great interest he takes in the vote. Clerk at last announces—

Ayes 96; Noes 102.

Speaker.—The motion to excuse is lost.

Twenty Buchaners at once.—Mister Sp—Sp—SPEAKER—caker—er—r!

Speaker.—The gentleman from Virginia.

Gentleman from Virginia.—I move that this House do now adjourn.

Gentleman from Pennsylvania.—On that motion I call for a division.

K. N. from New York.—And I call for the Ayes and Noes.

[They then go through all the operation again, &c., &c., &c.]

Such is the dignified spectacle presented day after day by our Country's Legislators at Washington. And this frivolous war of words against time, is solely to prevent the House from coming to a vote upon the question whether the Ruffians of Missouri have a right to throw Whitfield into the House as the Representatives of the Settlers of Kansas.—*Albany Journal*.

## How They Did It.

The Kansas correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following as the way in which the Free State prisoners escaped from their jail, the basement of the new Court House, at Tecumseh, where they were under guard of United States Infantry:

## News by the Latest Mails.

The Syracuse Courier chronicles the recovery from deafness of Herman Phelps, of that city, aged 83 years, who had been deaf upwards of twenty years.

The Yallahs, [Brisa] Sentinel says that there is, at present, a large emigration among the citizens of that country, to Arkansas and Texas, than was ever before known.

The N. Y. Daily Times says that Mr. Kosuth realized £3000 sterling by his series of lectures in Scotland last season; and that he has received eighty invitations for winter lectures in Great Britain.

It is said that Douglas wishes Col. Richardson, of Illinois, who resigned his seat in the House to run for Governor, and was defeated, should have the Post Office Department.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Monday evening last was "churned off" the track at the Seventeen Mile Station. The engine was completely capsized, and, sad to relate, Thomas Lowe, the fireman, was caught beneath and burned to death.—*Columbus fact*.

IGNORANCE.—In Lennox there were thirty votes cast for Buchanan; it has been ascertained that fifteen of those voters could not read or write, and further, that there is not a Republican in Lennox who is not able to read and write. No wonder that half of the men who are born Democrats always remain such.—*Ashtabula Sentinel*.

The Presbyterian (O. S.) says: "There is one fact to which we desire to call the attention of all our readers who love our Church, and pray for its enlargement,—between one fourth and one fifth of all our Churches are reported vacant."

It is stated, on the authority of the Baptist Almanac, that last year the Baptists in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, suffered a total decrease of 726 members, while the net increase in all the New England States was only 88.

## News from Kansas.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Wednesday says:

We learn by a gentleman just from Kansas that twenty two of the prisoners at LeCompton, who had been convicted, escaped from prison by digging out, under the foundation. This confirms the news previously received. Our informant, however, throws doubt upon the rumor mentioned by our St. Joseph correspondent in the paper of this morning, by his statement that the prisoners were not rescued by a mob composed of Free State men. We are glad to know it. All parties in Kansas must obey the laws, until changed in a legitimate way, or parties are fully prepared to sustain a revolutionary movement and hazard the consequences. It is legitimate Republicanism to obey the laws, to submit to government, good or bad, until changed by those authorized to make the change, or nullified and abrogated by revolution.

We learn also, through our informant, that Gov. Geary has not been, as alleged, arrested for contempt of Court in ordering the re-arrest of Hays, the indicted murderer of Ruffin, the cripple from Salem, Mass. As we had already learned, Hays has again been released on bail, being brought up on habeas corpus before Judge Lecompton.

The land sales were adjourned on Wednesday morning to Friday, in consequence of the occurrence of a slight misunderstanding as to the terms on which lands could be bought. It seems that some man bid off a claim as a squatter, at valuation price, who turned out afterwards to be a citizen of Missouri. The commissioner decided that a man who claims the privileges of a squatter, must be an actual occupant and resident on the land.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* in an article on the Southern Commercial Convention which meets to-day in Savannah, Ga., says:

These "Southern Commercial Conventions" are of no practical benefit under the sun, except to the hotel keepers and liquor sellers of the cities where they may happen to be held. Every year for the past eleven, on this description of convocations has met, deliberated, and adjourned; and no man has seen or felt wherein they have been in the least degree promotive of the material interests of the South, or of any one Southern State or city. Their memory will exist only in the musty, looked-up, uncareful records of long-winded speeches made, and absurd, impracticable, meaningless resolutions adopted.

Doubt